

Bolen to the court in pretrial conferences discussing the DNA testing and Mr. Deskovic's continued prosecution, and were elicited from Roh at trial.

185. In fact Roh knew, or in the absence of his deliberate and reckless indifference should have known, that he had no scientific basis for concluding that A.C. had been sexually active on multiple occasions, and that he had not seen the scarring of A.C.'s hymen that he described to Bolen. Upon information and belief, Roh concealed the material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence of his fabrications from prosecutor Bolen.

186. This false and fabricated evidence concerning A.C.'s prior sexual history was introduced against Mr. Deskovic at trial and relied upon by Bolen in his opening and closing statements, was a basis for the jury's verdict, and thus deprived him of a fair criminal trial.

187. The truth of the defendants' fabrications and the other material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence that was concealed by them could not have been discovered by the Mr. Deskovic or his attorney through the exercise of due diligence.

188. Had the defendants' fabrications and material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence known to them been documented and/or disclosed they would have tended to prove Mr. Deskovic's innocence, cast doubt on the entire police investigation and prosecution, and impeached the critical trial testimony of defendants Levine, McIntyre, Stephens, Roh, and other witnesses. The exculpatory and impeachment evidence withheld by the defendants, considered individually and collectively, undermines confidence in the verdict against Mr. Deskovic, and the concealment of this evidence deprived Mr. Deskovic of a fair criminal trial.

189. The defendants' conduct violated Mr. Deskovic's clearly established constitutional rights to a fair trial and not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law, as guaranteed by the

Fourteenth Amendment. No reasonable police officer or medical examiner in 1989 and 1990 would have believed that the actions taken by the defendants in fabricating evidence, failing to document and disclose material, exculpatory evidence, and failing to investigate exculpatory evidence were lawful.

190. As a direct and proximate result of the defendants' actions Mr. Deskovic was wrongly convicted and imprisoned for sixteen years, and suffered the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT III

**42 U.S.C. § 1983 Claim for Malicious Prosecution and Unlawful Prolonged Detention
Based on Post-Indictment Failure to Investigate
in Violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments
Against Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, Stephens, Bolen, and Roh**

191. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

192. Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, Stephens, Bolen, and Roh, despite knowing that probable cause did not exist to arrest, continually detain, and/or prosecute Mr. Deskovic for the rape and murder of A.C., and despite the fact that the grand jury's probable cause determination was vitiated by the defendants' undisclosed misconduct and by other concealed, material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence, acted individually and in concert to cause Mr. Deskovic to be arrested, continually detained, and prosecuted for those crimes. The defendants' conduct violated Mr. Deskovic's right pursuant to the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution to be free of unreasonable searches and seizures, and proximately caused his wrongful conviction.

193. Specifically, defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, and Stephens knew or in the absence of

their deliberate and reckless indifference to the truth should have known of information that probable cause did not exist to arrest and prosecute Mr. Deskovic, including but not limited to the facts that Mr. Deskovic's waiver of his right to counsel prior to January 10, 1990 was not knowing and voluntary, that Mr. Deskovic's allegedly inculpatory statements on and prior to January 25, 1990 were not the product of his free will and rational intellect, that allegedly inculpatory evidence had been fabricated by the defendants, and that those factors as well as additional material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence which was not disclosed to the grand jury or prosecutors undermined the evidence presented in support of a probable cause finding against Mr. Deskovic.

194. Following Mr. Deskovic's indictment, defendants Levine, McIntyre, and Tumolo intentionally and with deliberate and reckless disregard for the truth, caused Mr. Deskovic's prosecution to continue despite knowing that probable cause had been vitiated. Specifically, after DNA testing results exonerated Mr. Deskovic, the defendants continued to conceal their pre-indictment misconduct, and committed additional misconduct in the course of post-indictment investigation, including but not limited to concealing from prosecutors additional material, exculpatory evidence that undermined probable cause.

195. Additionally, prior and subsequent to Mr. Deskovic's indictment and being notified of exonerative DNA testing results, defendants Levine, McIntyre, and Tumolo deliberately and recklessly failed to investigate evidence that they knew, or in the absence of their deliberate and reckless indifference should have known, vitiated probable cause for Mr. Deskovic's prosecution. The deliberate and reckless investigative failures of the defendants included but were not limited to failing to investigate known exculpatory and potentially exculpatory

information provided by witnesses, failing to investigate exculpatory and potentially exculpatory forensic evidence, including but not limited to serology, hair, fingerprint, and DNA evidence, and failing to pursue evidence and leads concerning other suspects.

196. Defendants Bolen and Roh caused Mr. Deskovic to be detained and prosecuted in violation of the Fourth Amendment by deliberately and recklessly fabricating allegedly inculpatory evidence concerning A.C.'s prior sexual history that was critical to the continued prosecution of Mr. Deskovic following the exculpatory DNA test results, and which Bolen and Roh knew or in the absence of their deliberate and reckless indifference should have known would cause Mr. Deskovic's prosecution to continue. Furthermore, Bolen deliberately and recklessly failed to investigate additional evidence that he knew, or in the absence of his deliberate and reckless indifference should have known, vitiated probable cause for Mr. Deskovic's prosecution.

197. Specifically, shortly after learning that DNA testing proved Mr. Deskovic not to be the source of the semen found inside A.C., and in furtherance of investigation conducted to obtain evidence to support the continued prosecution of Mr. Deskovic, Bolen and Roh met, discussed, and agreed that Roh would provide a fabricated explanation for the source of the semen by falsely stating (a) that there was a scientific basis for concluding that A.C. had been sexually active on multiple occasions prior to her rape and death, and (b) that he had observed scarring of A.C.'s hymen during his autopsy. These false and fabricated pre-trial statements were repeated by Bolen to the court in a March 21 court hearing more than eight months before trial discussing the DNA testing and the viability of Mr. Deskovic's continued prosecution, and were elicited from Roh at trial.

198. In fact Bolen and/or Roh knew, or in the absence of their deliberate and reckless

indifference should have known, that Roh had no scientific basis for concluding that A.C. had been sexually active on multiple occasions, and that he had not seen the scarring of A.C.'s hymen that he described to Bolen.

199. The above-described acts were shocking, and were performed by the defendants deliberately, with reckless disregard for the truth, and with malice.

200. In fact, Mr. Deskovic was innocent of the rape and murder of A.C. On November 2, 2006, the prosecution terminated in Mr. Deskovic's favor when charges against him were dismissed on motion of the Westchester County District Attorney, following the vacatur of his conviction and his release from prison on September 20, 2006, after sixteen years of wrongful incarceration.

201. Defendants' actions to deprive Mr. Deskovic of his liberty without probable cause were in violation of clearly established constitutional law, and no reasonable police officer in 1989 and 1990 would have believed that the defendants' actions were lawful.

202. As a direct and proximate result of the defendants' actions Mr. Deskovic was wrongly prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned for sixteen years, and suffered the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT IV

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Claim for Engaging in Conduct that Shocks the Conscience in Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment Against Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, and Tumolo

203. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

204. In their drive to secure Mr. Deskovic's wrongful conviction, defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, and Tumolo deliberately engaged in arbitrary and conscious-shocking conduct that

contravened fundamental canons of decency and fairness and violated Jeffrey Deskovic's substantive due process right under the Fourteenth Amendment.

205. Specifically, the defendants deliberately exploited Jeffrey Deskovic's vulnerabilities, tricked, and threatened Jeffrey to coerce his confession; provided investigative facts to Jeffrey that fabricated a false confession and concealed the defendants' coercion and other misconduct; fabricated additional allegedly inculpatory evidence from witnesses and other sources to corroborate Jeffrey's guilt prior to his indictment; deliberately concealed from prosecutors their pre-indictment misconduct, as well as additional exculpatory and impeachment evidence provided to them by witnesses; deliberately concealed, after DNA evidence conclusively exposed the falsity of his confession, additional exculpatory and impeachment evidence that undermined any basis for Jeffrey's guilt and continued prosecution; deliberately and recklessly failed to investigate leads pointing toward other suspects and corroborating Mr. Deskovic's innocence; and engaged in additional, conscience-shocking misconduct that led to the conviction and wrongful imprisonment of an innocent man.

206. The defendants' conduct violated Mr. Deskovic's clearly established constitutional right to substantive due process, as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. No reasonable police officer in 1989 and 1990 would have believed that the actions taken by the defendants in deliberately failing to conduct a constitutionally adequate investigation were lawful.

207. As a direct and proximate result of the defendants' actions Mr. Deskovic was wrongfully convicted and imprisoned for sixteen years, and suffered the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT V

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Claim for Supervisory Liability Against PPD Supervisors

208. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further states as follows.

209. Defendants Tumolo and John and Jane Doe Supervisors knew or in the absence of their deliberate indifference, recklessness, and gross negligence should have known, that their subordinate officers had deprived Mr. Deskovic of his clearly established constitutional rights through misconduct that included but was not limited to coercing and compelling allegedly inculpatory statements from Mr. Deskovic, providing Mr. Deskovic with non-public details concerning A.C.'s rape and murder and the PPD investigation, fabricating witness statements and other evidence, concealing material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence, and failing to conduct a constitutionally adequate investigation of Mr. Deskovic. Defendants Tumolo and John and Jane Doe Supervisors, by deliberately, recklessly, and grossly negligently failing to supervise their subordinate police officers, and by their active and direct participation in and facilitation of their subordinates' misconduct, caused their subordinates to deprive Mr. Deskovic of his clearly established constitutional rights, including but not limited to his rights not to be compelled to be a witness against himself, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and to a fair trial.

210. Moreover, defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, and other PPD detectives acted with impunity in an environment in which they were not trained, supervised, or disciplined by defendants Tumolo and John and Jane Doe Supervisors, and in which they knew that their violations of Mr. Deskovic's constitutional rights would be facilitated, approved, and/or condoned by the defendant supervisors.

211. The deliberately indifferent, reckless, and/or grossly negligent conduct of defendants Tumolo and John and Jane Doe Supervisors violated their clearly established duty, in 1989 and 1990, to supervise subordinate detectives including defendants Levine, McIntyre, and Brovarski, and no reasonable police supervisor in 1989 and 1990 would have believed that deliberately indifferent, reckless, and/or grossly negligent supervision in the face of actual or constructive notice of misconduct by their subordinate officers was lawful.

212. Defendants Tumolo and John and Jane Doe Supervisors' actions and omissions proximately and directly caused Mr. Deskovic to be wrongly prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned for sixteen years, and to suffer the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT VI

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Claim for Supervisory Liability Against Chief Medical Examiner Hyland

213. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further states as follows.

214. Defendant Hyland acted with deliberate indifference, recklessness, and/or gross negligence to the constitutional rights of citizens by failing to provide adequate training, supervision, and discipline of his subordinate, Deputy Medical Examiner Roh, and thereby caused Roh to deprive Mr. Deskovic of his rights not to be convicted on the basis of fabricated evidence, to be free from unreasonable search and seizure, not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and to a fair criminal trial, as guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

215. Specifically, defendant Hyland knew or should have known - based on, among other facts, Roh's reputation for and open and notorious practice of fabricating scientific conclusions and

providing perjured testimony, his widely reported and criticized false and baseless scientific testimony high priority and highly publicized cases prior to Mr. Deskovic's conviction, and, upon information and belief, his actual knowledge and/or approval of the reports prepared and testimony given in Jeffrey Deskovic's case - of a high degree of risk that defendant Roh would perform his duties as Deputy Medical Examiner in a manner that violated the constitutional rights of citizens.

216. The deliberately indifferent, reckless, and/or grossly negligent conduct of defendant Hyland violated his clearly established duty, in 1989 and 1990, to supervise subordinate medical examiners, and no reasonable medical examiner in 1989 and 1990 would have believed that deliberately indifferent, reckless, and/or grossly negligent supervision in the face of actual or constructive notice of misconduct by their subordinate officers was lawful.

217. Defendant Hyland's actions and omissions proximately and directly caused Mr. Deskovic to be wrongfully prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned for sixteen years, and to suffer the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT VII

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Claim for Failure to Intercede Against Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, and John and Jane Doe Supervisors

218. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

219. By their conduct and under color of state law, defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, and John and Jane Doe Supervisors had opportunities to intercede on behalf of Mr. Deskovic to prevent his coerced confession, malicious prosecution, and deprivation of liberty

without due process of law, but, due to their intentional conduct and/or deliberate or reckless indifference, declined or refused to do so.

220. The defendants' failures to intercede violated Mr. Deskovic's clearly established constitutional rights not to be compelled to be a witness against himself, to be free from unreasonable search and seizure, not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and to a fair trial as guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. No reasonable police officer or police supervisor in 1989 and 1990 would have believed that failing to intercede to prevent the defendants from coercing suspect statements, fabricating evidence, failing to document and disclose material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence, deliberately failing to conduct a constitutionally adequate investigation, and causing Mr. Deskovic to be arrested and prosecuted without probable cause were lawful.

221. As a direct and proximate result of the defendants' failures to intercede Mr. Deskovic was wrongfully prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned for sixteen years, and suffered the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT VIII

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Civil Rights Conspiracy Claim Against Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, and Stephens

222. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

223. Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, Stephens, and others yet unknown agreed among themselves and with other individuals to act in concert in order to deprive Mr. Deskovic of his clearly established Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights not to be compelled to be a witness against himself, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures,

not to be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and to a fair criminal trial.

224. In furtherance of the conspiracy the defendants engaged in and facilitated numerous overt acts, including, without limitation, the following:

- a) Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, Stephens, and others planned to obtain Jeffrey's confession through physical threats, trickery, deceptive promises, and other means deliberately designed to exploit Jeffrey's known age and intellectual, emotional, and psychological vulnerabilities;
- b) Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, and others provided Jeffrey Deskovic with non-public facts known to the PPD in connection with the A.C. investigation, and through coercion, deception, and trickery compelled Jeffrey to adopt those facts as his own by incorporating them into allegedly inculpatory statements concerning his knowledge of and involvement in the crime;
- c) Defendant Levine and others deceived Jeffrey concerning the status and legal significance of his representation by Lou Ecker in relation to the defendants' questioning of him, and defendants Levine, McIntyre, Stephens, and others subsequently caused Jeffrey to waive his Miranda rights under circumstances that were not knowing and voluntary;
- d) Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, and Stephens deliberately and recklessly created false police reports, reported false facts to prosecutors, and otherwise fabricated evidence that falsely inculpated Mr. Deskovic and concealed the defendants' investigative misconduct, including but not limited to police reports and other documents falsely representing that Mr. Deskovic had independent knowledge of non-public facts

concerning A.C.'s rape and murder; Miranda waiver forms falsely representing that Mr. Deskovic's waivers were knowing and voluntary; and allegedly inculpatory witness statements.

- e) Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, Stephens, and others deliberately concealed additional material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence from prosecutors, including but not limited to facts concerning the coercive and intimidating tactics used by them to interview witnesses and interrogate Jeffrey Deskovic; evidence that Freddy Claxton and A.C. had not been in a romantic or sexual relationship; evidence that A.C. had not been sexually active prior to her rape and murder; and other evidence tending to establish Jeffrey Deskovic's innocence, including material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence discovered subsequent to Mr. Deskovic's indictment which vitiated probable cause;
- f) Prior and subsequent to Mr. Deskovic's arrest, charging, and indictment for the crime, defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, and others deliberately and recklessly failed to investigate leads pointing to other suspects and corroborating Mr. Deskovic's innocence, including but not limited to the following: intentionally failing to interview witnesses whose knowledge tended to disprove Mr. Deskovic's guilt; failing to investigate known exculpatory and potentially exculpatory information provided by witnesses; failing to investigate exculpatory and potentially exculpatory forensic evidence, including but not limited to serology, hair, fingerprint, and DNA evidence; and failing to pursue evidence and leads concerning other suspects after their theory of Mr. Deskovic's guilt had been fatally undermined by known exculpatory evidence;

g) Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Stephens, and others hid their misconduct and secured Mr. Deskovic's wrongful conviction by deliberately provided perjured testimony in the grand jury and/or in Mr. Deskovic's criminal trial.

225. As a direct and proximate result of the defendants' conspiracy and actions in furtherance of that conspiracy, Mr. Deskovic was wrongly arrested, prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned for sixteen years, and suffered the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT IX

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Claim Against the City of Peekskill

226. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

227. The City of Peekskill and the PPD, by and through their final policymakers, maintained a policy, custom, or pattern and practice of promoting, facilitating, or condoning improper, illegal, and unconstitutional investigative techniques, including but not limited to the following: (a) disregarding the Fifth Amendment rights of criminal suspects and defendants, in particular juveniles; (b) fabricating evidence; (c) failing to document and disclose material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence to prosecutors; and (d) failing to investigate known exculpatory evidence and otherwise failing to conduct constitutionally adequate investigations.

228. Furthermore, the City of Peekskill and the PPD, by and through their final policymakers, maintained a policy, custom, or pattern and practice of failing to train and supervise PPD investigators in connection with fundamental investigative tasks implicating the constitutional rights of witnesses and suspects, including but not limited to conducting and documenting

criminal investigations, conducting custodial interrogations and witness interviews, and documenting and disclosing exculpatory and impeachment evidence to prosecutors.

229. The PPD's policy, custom, or pattern and practice of promoting, facilitating, or condoning improper, illegal, and unconstitutional investigative techniques, and its policy, custom, or pattern and practice of failing to train and supervise PPD investigators, were evidenced by, among other actions, multiple constitutional violations and related acts of misconduct committed by multiple investigators and supervisors in the PPD in the course of the investigation and prosecution of Jeffrey Deskovic, and in the course of prior and subsequent cases.

230. PPD policymakers were deliberately indifferent to the known and obvious risk that the policy, custom, or pattern and practice of investigative misconduct and failure to train and supervise PPD investigators created a risk that the constitutional rights of criminal suspects like Mr. Deskovic would be violated.

231. The misconduct and constitutional violations committed by the PPD defendants in the course of the investigation and prosecution of Jeffrey Deskovic were carried out pursuant to the PPD's policy, custom, or pattern and practice of investigative misconduct, and were directly and proximately caused by the PPD's failure to train and supervise investigators. As a direct and proximate result of the PPD's policies, customs, or patterns and practices, Jeffrey Deskovic was wrongfully prosecuted, convicted and imprisoned for sixteen years, and suffered the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT X

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Claim Against Westchester County

232. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further

alleges as follows.

233. Prior to and at the time of the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of Jeffrey Deskovic, and continuing to at least 2006, the Westchester County District Attorney's Office, by and through final policymakers and their delegates, maintained a policy, custom, or pattern and practice of failing to supervise, train, and discipline assistant district attorneys in connection with fundamental and recurring constitutional and ethical duties.

234. This policy, custom, or pattern and practice of failing to supervise, train, and discipline assistant district attorneys was evidenced by, among other actions, multiple constitutional violations and related acts of misconduct committed by multiple members of and supervisors in the Westchester County District Attorney's Office in the course of the investigation and prosecution of Jeffrey Deskovic, and in the course of prior and subsequent investigations and prosecutions, including but not limited to, as described above, the Jean Harris case.

235. As a direct and proximate result of the Westchester County District Attorney's Office policy, custom, or pattern and practice of failing to supervise, train, and discipline assistant district attorneys, prosecutors, including but not limited to assistant district attorney Bolen, committed multiple constitutional violations and related misconduct in the course of prosecuting Jeffrey Deskovic, including but not limited to the following:

- a) Assistant district attorney Bolen deliberately or recklessly obtained Mr. Deskovic's conviction by means of fabricated evidence, including but not limited to defendant Roh's deliberately and recklessly false pretrial statements and testimony that (a) there was a scientific basis for concluding that A.C. had been sexually active on multiple occasions prior to her rape and murder, and (b) Roh had observed scarring of A.C.'s hymen during his

autopsy, which caused Mr. Deskovic to be maliciously prosecuted and subjected to an unfair criminal trial on the basis of material fabrications;

b) Bolen concealed from the defense material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence,

including but not limited to, upon information and belief, that Roh's conclusions and

findings concerning A.C.'s sexual history were fabricated;

c) Bolen deliberately or recklessly failed to investigate known exculpatory evidence,

including but not limited to deliberately and recklessly failing to obtain reference hair

samples from Roh, his assistant, and Freddy Claxton, and deliberately or recklessly failing to

obtain DNA testing from Freddy Claxton or any other potential consensual sex partner.

d) Bolen deliberately or recklessly suborned perjury and made false arguments that lacked

evidentiary foundation in order to obtain Mr. Deskovic's conviction, including but not

limited to arguing at trial that hairs found on A.C. had come from Roh, his assistant, and

Freddy Claxton, and that the semen found inside A.C. had come from Freddy Claxton.

236. Westchester County District Attorney's Office policymakers were deliberately indifferent

to the known and obvious risk that the policy, custom, or pattern and practice of failing

supervise, train, and discipline assistant district attorneys in connection with fundamental and

recurring ethical and constitutional duties created a risk that the constitutional rights of criminal

suspects like Mr. Deskovic would be violated.

237. Prior to, at, and subsequent to the time of the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of

Jeffrey Deskovic, the Westchester County Medical Examiner's Office, by and through final

policymakers and their delegates, maintained a policy, custom, or pattern and practice of

providing false and scientifically unsupported scientific conclusions to Westchester County

prosecutors in order to aid their prosecutions and with deliberate indifference to the risk that such conclusions would violate criminal suspects' right to a fair trial.

238. Additionally, prior to and at the time of the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of Jeffrey Deskovic, the Westchester County Medical Examiner's Office, by and through final policymakers and their delegates, maintained a policy, custom, or pattern and practice of failing to supervise, train and discipline deputy medical examiners. County policymakers maintained this policy, custom, or pattern and practice despite the fact that they knew or, in the absence of their deliberate indifference should have known, that deputy medical examiners, including defendant Roh, openly and notoriously fabricated scientific evidence, gave perjured testimony, and otherwise committed misconduct in connection with their duties as deputy medical examiners.

239. The Westchester County Medical Examiner's Office policy, custom, or pattern and practice of providing false and scientifically unsupported scientific conclusions, and its policy, custom, or pattern and practice of failing to supervise, train, and discipline deputy medical examiners, were evidenced by, among other actions, multiple constitutional violations and related acts of misconduct committed by multiple members of and supervisors in the Westchester County Medical Examiner's Office in the course of the investigation and prosecution of Jeffrey Deskovic, misconduct committed by Roh in the Jean Harris case, reported and/or admitted misconduct by Roh in the Vassello, Maragh, Kilmer, Bodenburgh, and Walker/Spruill cases, and in the course of other prior and subsequent cases.

240. As a direct and proximate result of the Westchester County Medical Examiner's Office's policy, custom, or pattern and practice of providing false and scientifically unsupported

conclusions to Westchester County prosecutors, and of failing to supervise, train, and discipline deputy medical examiners, Deputy Medical Examiner Louis Roh committed multiple constitutional violations and related misconduct in the course of prosecuting Jeffrey Deskovic, including but not limited to the following:

- a) Roh deliberately and recklessly fabricated the false fact that there was a scientific basis for concluding that A.C. had been sexually active on multiple occasions prior to her rape and murder, in order to support the prosecution's theory that the semen found in A.C. had come from a consensual donor;
- b) Roh deliberately and recklessly fabricated the false fact that he had observed scarring of A.C.'s hymen;
- c) Roh concealed material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence from assistant district attorney Bolen, including, upon information and belief, the fact that his conclusions and findings concerning A.C.'s sexual history were false;
- d) Roh perjured himself on multiple occasions during Mr. Deskovic's trial, including by deliberately and recklessly misstating and overstating his scientific conclusions.

241. Westchester County Medical Examiner's Office policymakers were deliberately indifferent to the known and obvious risk that the Office's policy, custom, or pattern and practice of providing false and scientifically unsupported evidence to prosecutors, and of failing supervise, train, and discipline deputy medical examiners created a risk that the constitutional rights of criminal suspects like Mr. Deskovic would be violated.

242. As a direct result of the policies, customs, or patterns and practices of Westchester County, Jeffrey Deskovic was wrongly prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned for sixteen years, and

suffered the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT XI

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Claim for Unreasonable Search and Unnecessary and Wanton Infliction of Pain in Violation of the Fourth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments Against Defendant Tweed

243. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

244. Defendant Tweed, acting under color of law, conducted searches of Mr. Deskovic's person that were unreasonable violations of Mr. Deskovic's legitimate expectation of privacy, lacked any legitimate penalogical objective, and therefore violated Mr. Deskovic's Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment right to bodily integrity.

245. Furthermore, defendant Tweed repeatedly, maliciously, sadistically, and without any legitimate penalogical objective subjected Mr. Deskovic to invasive, assaultive, and violative physical and sexual conduct, and otherwise unnecessarily and wantonly inflicted pain upon Mr. Deskovic. Tweed acted with deliberate disregard for Mr. Deskovic's health and safety, in violation of Mr. Deskovic's right under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to be free from cruel and unusual punishment.

246. Defendant Tweed's actions to deprive Mr. Deskovic of his Fourth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights violated clearly established constitutional law, and no reasonable corrections officer in 2004 would have believed that defendant's actions were lawful.

247. Defendant Tweed's conduct directly and proximately caused Mr. Deskovic to suffer the grievous injuries enumerated above at the time of the constitutional violations and continuing to this day and into the future.

Count XII

**State Law Claim for Malicious Prosecution
Against Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, Stephens, and Roh**

248. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

249. Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, Stephens, and Roh, despite knowing that probable cause did not exist to arrest and prosecute Mr. Deskovic for the rape and murder of A.C., and despite the fact that the grand jury's probable cause determination was vitiated by the defendants' undisclosed misconduct and by other concealed, material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence, acted individually and in concert to cause Mr. Deskovic to be arrested and prosecuted for those crimes. The defendants' conduct violated Mr. Deskovic's right pursuant to the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution to be free of unreasonable searches and seizures, and proximately caused his wrongful conviction.

250. Specifically, defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, and Stephens knew or in the absence of their deliberate and reckless indifference to the truth should have known of information that probable cause did not exist to arrest and prosecute Mr. Deskovic, including but not limited to the facts that Mr. Deskovic's waiver of his right to counsel prior to January 10, 1990 was not knowing and voluntary, that Mr. Deskovic's allegedly inculpatory statements on and prior to January 25, 1990 were not the product of his free will and rational intellect, that allegedly inculpatory evidence had been fabricated by the defendants, and that those factors as well as additional material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence which was not disclosed to the grand jury or prosecutors undermined the evidence presented in support of a probable cause finding against Mr. Deskovic.

251. Following Mr. Deskovic's indictment, defendants Levine, McIntyre, and Tumolo intentionally and with deliberate and reckless disregard for the truth, caused Mr. Deskovic's prosecution to continue despite knowing that probable cause had been vitiated. Specifically, after DNA testing results exonerated Mr. Deskovic, the defendants continued to conceal their pre-indictment misconduct, and committed additional misconduct in the course of post-indictment investigation, including but not limited to concealing from prosecutors additional material, exculpatory evidence that undermined probable cause.

252. Additionally, prior and subsequent to Mr. Deskovic's indictment and being notified of exonerative DNA testing results, defendants Levine, McIntyre, and Tumolo deliberately and recklessly failed to investigate evidence that they knew, or in the absence of their deliberate and reckless indifference should have known, vitiated probable cause for Mr. Deskovic's prosecution. The deliberate and reckless investigative failures of the defendants included but were not limited to failing to investigate known exculpatory and potentially exculpatory information provided by witnesses, failing to investigate exculpatory and potentially exculpatory forensic evidence, including but not limited to serology, hair, fingerprint, and DNA evidence, and failing to pursue evidence and leads concerning other suspects.

253. Defendant Roh caused Mr. Deskovic to be maliciously prosecuted in violation of the Fourth Amendment by deliberately and recklessly fabricating allegedly inculpatory evidence concerning A.C.'s prior sexual history, which was critical to the continued prosecution of Mr. Deskovic following the exculpatory DNA test results, and which Roh knew or in the absence of his deliberate and reckless indifference should have known would cause Mr. Deskovic's prosecution to continue.

254. Specifically, just weeks after learning that DNA testing proved Mr. Deskovic not to be the source of the semen found inside A.C., Roh provided assistant district attorney Bolen with a fabricated explanation for the source of the semen by falsely stating (a) that there was a scientific basis for concluding that A.C. had been sexually active on multiple occasions prior to her rape and death, and (b) that he had observed scarring of A.C.'s hymen during his autopsy. These false and fabricated pre-trial statements were repeated by Bolen to the court in pretrial conferences discussing the DNA testing and Mr. Deskovic's continued prosecution, and were elicited from Roh at trial.

255. In fact Roh knew, or in the absence of his deliberate and reckless indifference should have known, that he had no scientific basis for concluding that A.C. had been sexually active on multiple occasions, and that he had not seen the scarring that he described to Bolen. Upon information and belief, Roh concealed the material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence of his fabrications from Bolen.

256. The defendants performed the above-described acts deliberately, with reckless disregard for the truth, and with malice.

257. In fact, Mr. Deskovic was innocent of the rape and murder of A.C. On November 2, 2006, the prosecution terminated in Mr. Deskovic's favor when charges against him were dismissed on motion of the Westchester County District Attorney, following the vacatur of his conviction and his release from prison on September 20, 2006, after sixteen years of wrongful incarceration.

258. Defendants' actions to deprive Mr. Deskovic of his liberty without probable cause were in violation of clearly established constitutional law, and no reasonable police officer in 1989 and 1990 would have believed that the defendants' actions were lawful.

259. As a direct and proximate result of the defendants' actions Mr. Deskovic was wrongfully prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned for sixteen years, and suffered the other grievous and continuing injuries and damages as set forth above.

COUNT XIII

State Law Claim for Intentional or Reckless Infliction of Emotional Distress Against Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, Stephens, and Roh

260. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

261. The conduct of defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, Stephens, and Roh in deliberately causing, or recklessly disregarding the risk of causing, the wrongful arrest, prosecution, and incarceration of Jeffrey Deskovic was extreme and outrageous, and directly and proximately caused the grievous and continuing injuries and damages set forth above.

262. The conduct of defendant Tweed in deliberately subjecting Mr. Deskovic to unnecessary, invasive, assaultive, and violative physical contact, including contact of a sexual nature, was extreme and outrageous, and directly and proximately caused the grievous and continuing injuries and damages set forth above.

263. Defendants' actions intentionally to inflict emotion distress upon Mr. Deskovic were in violation of clearly established law, and no reasonable police officer in 1989 and 1990, or corrections officer in and subsequent to 1994, would have believed that the defendants' actions were lawful.

COUNT XIV

State Law Claim for Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress Against Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarski, Tumolo, Stephens, and Roh

264. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

265. Defendants Levine, McIntyre, Tumolo, Brovarski, Stephens, and Roh negligently and grossly negligently, and in breach of their duties owed to Mr. Deskovic to refrain from (a) compelling him to be a witness against himself, (b) fabricating evidence, (c) withholding material, exculpatory and impeachment evidence, (d) failing to conduct a constitutionally adequate investigation, and (e) maliciously prosecuting and causing Mr. Deskovic's false arrest and imprisonment, directly and proximately caused Mr. Deskovic, an innocent man, to be falsely arrested, malicious prosecuted, and wrongly imprisoned for sixteen years. The defendants' actions caused Mr. Deskovic to suffer physical harm, including physical ailments resulting from the circumstances and duration of his wrongful incarceration, and to fear for his physical safety throughout the period of his pretrial and postconviction incarceration.

266. Defendant Tweed negligently and grossly negligently breached his duty to refrain from subjecting Jeffrey Deskovic to unnecessary, invasive, assaultive, and violative physical contact, including contact of a sexual nature, and thereby caused Mr. Deskovic to suffer physical harm and to fear for his physical safety throughout his incarceration.

267. Defendants' actions negligently to inflict emotion distress upon Mr. Deskovic were in violation of clearly established law, and no reasonable police officer in 1989 and 1990, or corrections officer in and subsequent to 1994, would have believed that the defendants' actions were lawful.

COUNT XV

Respondeat Superior Claim Against the City of Peekskill

268. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

269. At all times relevant to this complaint defendants Levine, McIntyre, Brovarske, and Tumolo acted as agents of, and in the scope of their employment with, defendant City of Peekskill. The conduct by which the defendants committed the torts of malicious prosecution, intentional or reckless infliction of emotional distress, and negligent infliction of emotional distress was undertaken while the defendants were carrying out their routine investigative functions as PPD detectives, and engaging in such conduct as would have been reasonably expected, and was in fact foreseen by, by their employer.

270. The City of Peekskill is liable for its agents' state law torts of malicious prosecution, intentional or reckless infliction of emotional distress, and negligent infliction of emotional distress under the doctrine of respondeat superior.

COUNT XVI

Respondeat Superior Claim Against Putnam County

271. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

272. At all times relevant to this complaint defendant Stephens acted as an agent of, and in the scope of his employment with, defendant Putnam County. The conduct by which defendant Stephens committed the torts of malicious prosecution, intentional or reckless infliction of emotional distress, and negligent infliction of emotional distress was undertaken while Stephens was carrying out his routine investigative function as a Putnam County police officer, and was engaged in such conduct as would have been reasonably expected by, and was in fact foreseen

by, his employer.

273. Putnam County is liable for Stephens's state law torts of malicious prosecution, intentional or reckless infliction of emotional distress, and negligent infliction of emotional distress under the doctrine of respondeat superior.

COUNT XVII

Respondeat Superior Claim Against Westchester County

274. Mr. Deskovic hereby incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs and further alleges as follows.

275. At all times relevant to this complaint defendant Roh acted as an agent of, and in the scope of his employment with, defendant Westchester County. The conduct by which defendant Roh committed the torts of malicious prosecution, intentional or reckless infliction of emotional distress, and negligent infliction of emotional distress was undertaken while Roh was carrying out his routine function as a Deputy Medical Examiner, and while Roh was engaged in such conduct as would have been reasonably expected by, and was in fact foreseen by, their employer. Westchester County is liable for Roh's state law torts of malicious prosecution, intentional or reckless infliction of emotional distress, and negligent infliction of emotional distress under the doctrine of respondeat superior.

WHEREFORE, Jeffrey Deskovic prays as follows:

- A. That the Court award compensatory damages to him and against the defendants, jointly and severally, in an amount to be determined at trial;
- B. That the Court award punitive damages to him, and against all non-municipal defendants, in an amount, to be determined at trial, that will deter such conduct by defendants in

the future;

- C. For a trial by jury;
- D. For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and recovery of his costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 for all 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claims; and
- E. For any and all other relief to which he may be entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

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